KKT Conditions

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KKT Conditions

Used for constrained optimization of the form

Minimize $f(x)$, where $x \in \mathbb{R}^k$
such that

$$h_i(x) = 0, \forall i = 1, \dots, m \text{ (m equalities)}$$
$$g_j(x) \leq 0, \forall j = 1, \dots, n \text{ (n inequalities)}$$

Step 1

- Create a new function for minimization,

$$L(x, \lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_m, \mu_1, \ldots, \mu_n) = f(x) + \sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_i h_i(x) + \sum_{j=1}^{n} \mu_j g_j(x)$$

  where,
  $\lambda_1 - \lambda_m$ are multipliers for the m equalities
  $\mu_1 - \mu_n$ are multiplices for the n inequalities

Step 2

- Minimize $L(x, \lambda, \mu)$ w.rt. $x \implies \nabla_x L(x, \lambda, \mu) = 0$
  Gives k equations

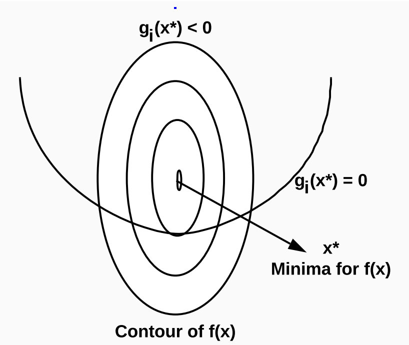
Step 3

- Minimize $L(x, \lambda, \mu)$ w.rt. $\lambda \implies \nabla_\lambda L(x, \lambda, \mu) = 0$
  Gives m equations

Step 4

In both cases, $\mu_i g_i(x^*) = 0$

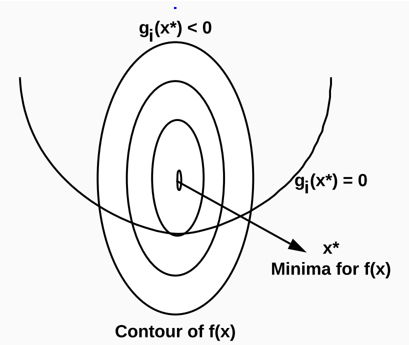
Step 4



$$g_i(x^*) \leq 0$$
$$\mu_i = 0$$

In both cases, $\mu_i g_i(x^*) = 0$

Step 4



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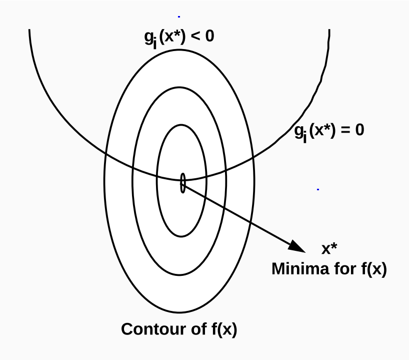

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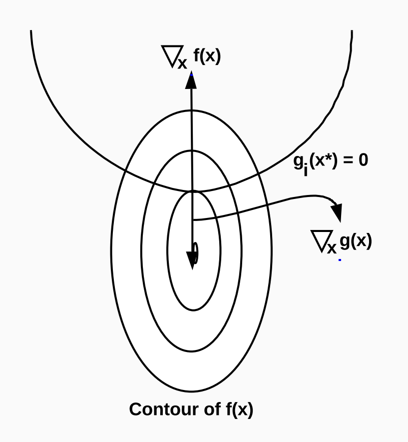
Constraint on μ_i's



$$min_x L(x, \lambda, \mu) \implies \nabla_x f(x) + \nabla_x \mu_i g_i(x) = 0$$

$$\mu_i = \frac{\nabla_x f(x)}{\nabla_x \mu_i g_i(x)} = +ve$$

Stationarity (For minimization)

$$\nabla_x f(x) + \sum_{i=1}^{m} \nabla_x \lambda_i h_i(x) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \nabla_x \mu_i g_i(x) = 0$$

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Equality Constraints

$$\nabla_\lambda f(x) + \sum_{i=1}^{m} \nabla_\lambda \lambda_i h_i(x) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \nabla_\lambda \mu_i g_i(x) = 0$$

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Inequality Constraints (Complementary Slackness)

$$\mu_i g_i(x) = 0 \forall i = 1, \ldots, n$$

$$\mu_i \geq 0$$

Example

Minimize $x^2 + y^2$ such that,

$$
\begin{gathered}
x^2 + y^2 \leq 5 \\
x + 2y = 4 \\
x, y \geq 0
\end{gathered}
$$

Example

$$f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$$

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Example

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\begin{aligned}
f(x,y) &= x^2 + y^2 \\
h(x,y) &= x + 2y - 4 \\
g_1(x,y) &= x^2 + y^2 - 5 \\
g_2(x,y) &= -x
\end{aligned}
$$

Example

$$\begin{aligned} f(x,y) &= x^2 + y^2 \\ h(x,y) &= x + 2y - 4 \\ g_1(x,y) &= x^2 + y^2 - 5 \\ g_2(x,y) &= -x \\ g_3(x,y) &= -y \end{aligned}$$

Example

$$
\begin{aligned}
f(x, y) &= x^2 + y^2 \\
h(x, y) &= x + 2y - 4 \\
g_1(x, y) &= x^2 + y^2 - 5 \\
g_2(x, y) &= -x \\
g_3(x, y) &= -y
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
L(x, y, \lambda, \mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3) = \\
x^2 + y^2 + \lambda(x + 2y - 4) + \mu_1(x^2 + y^2 - 5) + \mu_2(-x) + \mu_3(-y)
$$

Stationarity

$\nabla_x L(x, y, \lambda, \mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3) = 0$

$\implies 2x + \lambda + 2\mu_1 x - \mu_2 = 0 \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots (1)$

$\nabla_y L(x, y, \lambda, \mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3) = 0$

$\implies 2y + 2\lambda + 2\mu_1 y - \mu_3 = 0 \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots (2)$

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Equality Constraint

$x + 2y = 4 \dotfill (3)$

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Equality Constraint

$x + 2y = 4 \dots\dots\dots\dots (3)$

Slackness

$\mu_1(x^2 + y^2 - 5) = 0 \dots\dots\dots\dots (4)$

$\mu_2 x = 0 \dots\dots\dots\dots (5)$

$\mu_3 y = 0 \dots\dots\dots\dots (6)$

Example

From (6), $\mu_3 = 0$ or $y = 0$

But if, $y = 0$, then $x = 4$ according to (3) . This violates (1).

Hence, $y \neq 0$ and $\mu_3 = 0$

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From (5), $\mu_1 = 0$ or $x = 0$

If $x = 0$, $y = 2$, which implies $x^2 + y^2 = 4(\leq 5)$

Since (x,y) = (0,2) gives smaller $x^2 + y^2$ terms than 5,

Using (4), $\mu_1 = 0$

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Using (4), $\mu_1 = 0$

On further solving we get,
$x = 0.8$
$y = 1.6$